The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

A LOTERY,

For raiſing the ſum of [illegible] Thouſand Dollars to be applied in erecting Piers to defend the Banks of the Rivers Allegheny and Monongahela within the Borough of Pittſburgh, authoriſed by an Act of Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.

The Scheme of the 1ſt Claſs is as follows:

			Dollars.
1	Prize of 1000 Dollars, is		1000
1	of 800	are	800
2	of 500		1000
3	of 400		1200
5	of 300		1500
10	of 200		2000
15	of 100		1500
20	of 50		1000
50	of 20		1000
100	of 15		1500
2000	of 7		14000
1	of 2000	laſt drawn Ticket is	2000
1	of 1000	ſecond laſt or even	1000
1	of 500	third laſt drawn	500

2110 Prizes } 6000 Tickets, } 30000
3890 Blanks } at 5 Dollars each }

All prizes ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

The drawing of the 1ſt Claſs to commence as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, and the prizes to be diſcharged on the completion of the drawing, which it is hoped will be in October next.

To thoſe acquainted with the ſituation, and who feel themſelves intereſted in the improvement and proſperity of the town of Pittſburgh, nothing need be ſaid to [illegible] the utility of the object to which the profits of this Lottery is to be applied. To others it may be ſuggeſted [illegible] improvement [illegible] its ſecurity and advantage not only to the inhabitants, but to the inhabitants of the neighbouring counties and even of the towns on the [illegible] [illegible].— Situated, as it is, upon a point at the confluence of two rivers, whoſe waters flowing through an immenſe territory to the ocean, it muſt of neceſſity become in ſome degree the emporium of that territory, at the [illegible] [illegible] of the banks of the Allegheny which is every year wearing away, encroachments on the [illegible] [illegible] which at no very diſtant day [illegible] the [illegible] on which the town [illegible] [illegible] not be checked by the erection of piers, or ſome other efficient means.

Tickets to be had of the Managers in Pittſburgh, of Thomas Hamilton, Greenſburgh; of General Douglaſs in Union Town; of David Reddick in the town of Waſhington; of Alexander McDowell at Fort Franklin, Roger Alden at Meadville, and Thomas Reeſe in the town of Erie.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
GEORGE STEVENSON,
JOHN SCULL,
ISAAC CRAIG,
NATHANIEL BEDFORD, } Managers.
JAMES BRISON,
GEORGE SHIRAS,
JEREMIAH BARKER,
NATHANIEL IRISH,

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in the Forks of Yough, Weſtmoreland county, Roſtraver townſhip, a bright bay

MARE

with a ſtar in her forehead, and one of her hind feet white, 7 years old this ſpring, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, and [illegible] very [illegible]. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and ſecures the thief ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Five Dollars for the Mare only.

WILLIAM FINLY.

January 19, 1799.

NOTICE,

WHEREAS ſome perſons have neglected and others refuſed, not only to pay, but to ſettle the accounts of their ferriages with me, for croſſing the Allegheny river, as well as of thoſe who have agreed with me for their ferriage by the year or otherwiſe. This is therefore to give notice to all who ſtand indebted to me on any account, that if they do not [illegible] ſettlement before the 15th day of March next, they will ſave coſt, which will otherwiſe inevitably take place.

JAMES ALLYN.

Pittſburgh, February 26, 1799.

TO BE RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next.

A TWO Story Brick Houſe, with a good Kitchen, Cellar and Garden, in the Public Square of the Borough of Pittſburgh. The houſe is calculated for either a ſtore or a private family. Enquire of the Printer, or of

JOHN WELLEN.

Pittſburgh, February 20, 1799.

TO BE RENTED.

THE *TAVERN* and *FARM* whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, 7 miles from Pittſburgh, on the road to Waſhington. The houſe is large and convenient for a tavern, a good cellar, a never failing well, ſhed, ſtables, a good paled garden, 60 acres of cleared land, 12 of which is good meadow, the whole under good fence.

Likewiſe, another handſome frame houſe with 35 acres of cleared land, under good fence, adjoining the above, and alſo another farm on Millers Run. Poſſeſſion may be had on the 15th of April next. If the above farms are not rented before the firſt of April, they will on that day be rented to the higheſt bidder. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

February 19, 1799.

N. B. All thoſe that are indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame by the firſt day of April next, as no longer indulgence can or will be given.

Horſe Stealing.

JAMES BONNER, now confined in Greenſburgh Jail for ſtealing Horſes, ſays, he is one of a gang of Thieves who held a meeting at the ſign of the Black Horſe, in the Forks of Yough; they call themſelves United Men, and their oath [illegible] [illegible] that of the United Iriſhmen.— This notorious Democrat had in his poſſeſſion, at the time he was taken, the following property, viz. One dark ſorrel Mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high, three white feet, a ſtar in the forehead and ſnip on noſe; a wallet containing [illegible] ſhirt, pantaloons, 3 pair ſtockings, 2 handkerchiefs, 5 yards of linen, and 2 [illegible]— This unprincipled rebel ſays he bought the Mare in Virginia. The owner or owners of the above deſcribed property, by applying to the ſubſcribers in Mount Pleaſant townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, proving the property, and paying the expences and charges we have been at, may have it again.

HUGH BLACK.
THOMAS NEELEY,

February 12, 1799.

FOR SALE.

A TWO Story Brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituate in [illegible] Street, oppoſite the Academy in the borough of Pittſburgh — the houſe is 22 feet front and 30 feet deep; on the ſame lot is erected a frame tenement of 22 feet by 14. Alſo, Lot No. 307, adjoining the above mentioned, being in front 60 feet by 169 feet back. The buildings are new, and both lots under good fence, and the greateſt part in clover — and a number of young bearing fruit trees, ſuch as apple, peach and cherry. It is needleſs to mention the many advantages attending this ſituation, as any perſon inclining to purchaſe, will of courſe view the premiſes. A part of the purchaſe money will be required, but an extenſive credit will be given for the balance.— An indiſputable title will be given. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JOHN M'NAMEE.

Pittſburgh, February 14, 1799.

N. B. If not ſold before the 15th of April, it will on that day be ſold by public auction.

JOHN REED,

INNKEEPER.

REQUESTS his friends and cuſtomers to accept his beſt wiſhes for their perſonal welfare, and informs them and the public in general, that he is about to remove from the houſe he hath lately occupied, to the houſe fronting the Public Square and adjoining Diamond alley, now in the occupancy of Mr William M'Millan, where he expects to remain for ſome time for the purpoſe of accommodating any who may chooſe to impoſe upon him an obligation that may ariſe from the nature of his office as innkeeper.

It frequently happens in this, as well as in any other kind of buſineſs, eſpecially when times are hard, that there are ſome, who either thro' forgetfulneſs, neglect or indiſpoſition, do not punctually diſcharge their accounts—perhaps it may not be improper, at leaſt it is not unfaſhionable, to remind ſuch of *paying off the old ſcore*; that after my removal in April, we may commence buſineſs on new and generous principles, and not be under the neceſſity of throwing our money uſeleſsly into the hands of Magiſtrates, Attornies, Sheriffs or Conſtables, who, like as many leeches, when once they faſten upon us, will drink the laſt drop of our ſubſtance, and leave us to ruminate over one of the greateſt of all God's temporal curſes—"*an empty purſe.*"

Pittſburgh, February 21, 1799.

Caution.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to caution the public againſt the acceptance of an aſſignment of two notes given by him to John M'Laughlin for the ſum of Forty Dollars each, and dated 14th December, 1796, as he conceives he never received value for the ſame, and of courſe will not pay unleſs legally compelled thereto.

JOHN M'CASKY.

Beaver creek, Feb. 18, 1799.

The following Papers accompanied the Letter from Mr. Gerry to the Secretary of State, immediately on his arrival from France, dated Nantaſket Road, October 1, 1798.

(Continued from our laſt.)

[No. 16.]

(TRANSLATION.)

Paris, 30 Prairial, 6 Year,
(18th June, 1798.)

The Miniſter of Exterior Relations, of the French Republic, to Mr. GERRY, Envoy of the United States.

I HAVE received, Sir, your anſwer of the 27th of this month, to my letter of the 22d. You take the trouble to obſerve to me, that my note of the 28th Ventoſe (18th March, 1798) could not have made a part of the documents communicated by the Preſident of the United States on the 14th Germinal (April 3d, 1798.) Do me the juſtice to believe that I have not committed this miſtake.

You perſiſt in thinking, that your powers and inſtructions do not permit you to proceed to the conciliating of the differences between our two Republics. You even announce to me poſitively your departure for the United States, in the veſſel which your Government has diſpatched to Havre. I thought I had preſumed, that after having received and tranſmitted to Philadelphia my note of the 28th Ventoſe, that one of the Envoys, whoſe intentions and diſpoſitions appeared to promiſe a reconciliation, would wait at Paris for further inſtructions and powers, if he had need of them. It even appears to me, that theſe documents cannot now be long in reaching you, provided your Government is as averſe to a rupture as you aſſure me. The part you take tends to give room to conjecture, that the veſſel arrived at Havre, has only brought you orders, ſimilar to the acts of which I complained on the 22d of this month.

Nevertheleſs, Sir, ſuch is the ſincerity of the aſſurances I have given you in the name of the Executive Directory on the 28th Ventoſe, and which I have ſince repeated to you, notwithſtanding the moſt irritating provocations, that I do not heſitate to explain myſelf to you, as if you were in a ſituation to receive my overtures.

All negociation between France and the United States, muſt eſſentially reſt upon three principal points.

1ſt. Frank and amicable declarations concerning certain circumſtances, which malevolence has, and may yet miſrepreſent.

It is utterly falſe, notwithſtanding the public and private inſinuations which have been made, in private writings, and in ſolemn acts, that the French Government has ever ſought to detach the people of the United States from the Conſtitution they have given to themſelves. It has complained of the American Government, but to the Government itſelf. Juſtice demanded, that it ſhould render homage to the ſympathy of a free people for the cauſe of liberty; and it did not go farther.

The Secretary of State Mr. Pickering, has inſerted in his public letter to Mr. Pinckney (of the 16th of January, 1797) ſuſpicions againſt the good faith of France in the negociations of 1782, which have no other foundations than the intereſted communications of the Engliſh Negociator. It is a long time that this miſerable weapon, forged by the enemies of France, has been uſed in the dark.

It is of importance to the two countries, to underſtand each other equally concerning the true value of ſeveral documents publiſhed as emanating from the French Government, and of the private acts of certain agents, whom it has diſavowed. In effect it is only by deſtroying all the germs of diſtruſt, that a good underſtanding can reappear and continue hereafter without being obſcured.

2. Fixing the meaning of ſeveral articles of the treaties between the two countries, and the abſolute enjoyment of the rights which flow from them.

Long before the war, the 9th and 12th articles of the convention of the 14th of November, 1778, the firſt relative to deſerters, and the ſecond relative to the juriſdiction of the Conſuls, were a continual ſource of altercations. They have become completely null by interpretations foreign to their manifeſt intent. It is neceſſary to perfect them.

By the 6th article of the treaty of alliance, France has renounced the Bermudas, New Brunſwick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Canada; in other words, it has renounced the procuring for itſelf of one of the ports, which would have been ſo neceſſary for it to poſſeſs for the protection of its ſugar iſlands. It devoted, in preference, the efforts of its arms to the defence of the United States. It was underſtood that it ſhould find proportionate advantages in their ports. One of theſe advantages is found implicitly in the 17th article of the treaty of commerce of the ſame day. The French ſhips public and private, may freely enter into the American ports with the prizes which they may take. The ſhips public and private of the enemies of France, who may have taken prizes from it, ſhall not, on the contrary, have any aſylum in thoſe ports. Such is the literal ſenſe, ſuch is the intended ſenſe. Does good faith permit a diſtinction between the veſſels of the enemies of France, who leave their veſſels without the port, and thoſe who come in with them? Can it be decided that the latter only ſhould be excluded, without evidently violating the clauſe of the treaty which is the moſt important to France? Can it be invalidated by ſubſequent engagements? Doubtleſs not.

In virtue of the ſame 17th article, no authority whatever of the United States is permitted to interfere with prizes taken by French ſhi public and private. The Captains are bou only to ſhew their commiſſions, becauſe it neceſſary to be able to diſtinguiſh the pirate fro authorized veſſels. It is alſo lawful to dema the releaſe of a prize taken within the juriſdict on, that is to ſay within the reach of cann ſhot. But what abuſe, what vexations, wh odious chicanery, have flowed from the devi tion from the meaning of the article? T Government of the United States has rejecte the precautions ſuggeſted to remedy the ev Experience has ſhewn that without theſe prec tions the article is illuſory.

The United States, permitted the ſale French prizes until Prairial 4th year [May, June 1796]. At this period the Supreme Co decreed the revocation of this advantage, in v tue of the 24th article of the treaty with Gr Britain. The 25th article nevertheleſs adds th that treaty ſhall in no reſpect alter thoſe wh the U. States may have previouſly contracte But the liberty enjoyed by the French veſſels war of ſelling their prizes is derived from t 17th and 22d articles of the treaty of commer of the 6th February, 1778. The 17th artic would be of little value, if it were confined the right of aſylum. The 22d article would mere ſuperfluage, if it did not declare a right f the French and an interdiction for their enem Great Britain obtained a ſimilar right only condition that it ſhould be without force in caſes wherein France ſhould be intereſte When the United States concluded their trea with Holland in October, 1782, the memory the treaty of 1778 was not yet weakened: a the excluſive privilege of the 22d article of t latter is formally acknowledged in the 22d a ticle of the former.

The ſame 22d article of the treaty of 17 muſt be appealed to againſt the refuſal of Fren veſſels of war to make any change of their mament in the United States. If the deſire prevent the diſorders, of which the Americ Government complained, induced the Commi tee of Public Safety, in the beginning of the year, to cauſe all original armament in the po of the Republic, in the United States, to ſtopped, it did not intend that the abandonme of a doubtful pretenſion ſhould carry with that of an explicit right.

In the 23d and 24th articles, France and t United States have agreed that the neutrality the flag ſhould determine that of the cargo, a have contracted the too extended catalogue contraband merchandize. It would have be pleaſing to the Republic to ſee in general pr lence, a ſyſtem conformable with ſound juſt and which it flatters itſelf one day to exte But how could the obligation remain recipro between it and the United States, when th no longer remained a parity of ſituation.

The Engliſh Government has abuſed the lib ality of France to her injury, ſince the co mencement of 1793 and has not even ſpa American cargoes bound to French po Principles, contrary to thoſe which influe the Republic, have been conſecrated ſince, the 17th and 18th articles of the treaty of L don. It is doubtleſs a forced conceſſion on part of the United States, who until then m it their glory in all their treaties, to aim at liberty of the ſeas; but finally, it is a conceſſi made by them in favor of England. Fra ought to enjoy it, in virtue of the ſecond art of the treaty of Paris: its regrets cannot ren it inſenſible to its rights.

It ought, in virtue of this ſecond article, wh renders immediately common to it, every fa accorded by the United States to any nat whatever, to claim ſome other parts of treaty of London.

3. The impartial examination of the dam which have reſulted from the deviation from treaties of 1778.

The treaties which bind the two nations h been inſenſibly rendered inſignificant by ſoph cal interpretations. The cleareſt clauſes h been finally denied. The American Gov ment has never paid any regard to the ſucce complaints of the Miniſters Plenipotentiary the Republic. It has never admitted them enter into conference on this ſubject. It always taken upon itſelf to decide; altho in every reciprocal contract, neither party feſſes the excluſive right of interpretation. A having exhauſted itſelf in repreſentations, French Government was obliged to cauſe complaints to be unfolded for the laſt time the 25th Brumaire, 5th year, [Nov. 15, 1 Stripped of the advantages which the mo cred, the moſt liberal treaty aſſured to it, i been forced in order to bring the United S back to their obligations to France, to im the conduct which England purſued previ to the treaty of London.

That court moderated its meaſures afte object was accompliſhed: the preſent compl of the United States might have been pre d, if thoſe of the French Government had ended to. The complaints which the U States now make are, in fine, only the c quence of a ſtate of things which has coſt French Republic and its citizens the moſt c erable damages. The French Govern nevertheleſs has not ceaſed to offer the juſtice which it demands. It has never ref and never will refuſe, to enter into [illegible] upon every proper ſubject.

I have given, Sir, to theſe three points a developement. We are very near an agree when we really deſire it on both ſides, and we candidly admit the ſtate of the que You ſee the negociators require very gene ſtructions, in order to obviate the inconven

vhich are prolonged even until now, I believe,
o fix the meaning of our treaties, it will be pro-
er to draw up a declaration concerning it, to
e hereafter obligatory upon the two parties,
nd conſidered as making a part of the original
8; a declaration which, that it may have the
rce of law, ſhould be eſtabliſhed by the ratifi-
tions, which the conſtitutional forms reſpec-
vely require.

The United States are placed in that happy
nconnected ſtate, which makes them, doubtleſs,
t a particular value upon the clauſes of their
eaties, relative to their commerce and naviga-
on. It is the effect of the long neutrality
hich they have the hope of maintaining. But
ance, although firmly determined, ſince it has
come a Republic, to live in peace with all
tions, cannot flatter itſelf with eſcaping the
ourge which periodically torments Europe;
d prudence requires that it preſerve the rights
ich treaties ſecure to it, in neutral ports, in
e of war. With this double view, the Ame-
an negociators digeſted the treaty of 1778.
though it be recoprocal upon the whole, ſome
oviſions are more ſpecially applicable to the
ed poſition of the United States; and others
e alluſion only to the eventual poſition of
nce. The latter has made great ſacrifices for
independence of the former. France has
ulated few advantages, advantages which no
bt in any reſpect injure the United States,
the lawfulneſs of which no foregn nation
conteſt. The French Republic will never
ounce them

t is now in the power of the United States
realize the diſpoſitions which you manifeſt in
r name. The prudence of your connections
France has preſerved you from the prejudices
ch it is difficult not to contract, when one is
on his guard againſt foreign and domeſtic
gues. I perſuade myſelf that you will not
mit to your Government only accurate do-
ents. It will belong to it to purſue the beſt
ſures to effectuate a prompt reconciliation;
I ardently deſire that they may correſpond
the wiſh of the Executive Directory.

continue however to think that inſtead of
rning to the United States, it would be pre-
ble that you aſk for the inſtruments neceſſa-
the negociation. Nothing could more ac-
ate the drawing together of thoſe ties, which
French Republic and the true Americans
regreted to ſee relaxed. Your preſence at
, it the powers, which muſt be ſuppoſed
on the road, ſhould ſoon arrive, may mo-
ly accompliſh the object which we both
tiouſly purſue.

our departure, on the contrary, will give a
activity to the plots laid for precipitating
wo countries into meaſures which are as
gnant to their inclination as to their inter-

e French Government being, beſides, pe-
ted with the ſame ſentiments, which you
, will hereafter wait for what may be ad-
d to it, and with pleaſure will behold you
e the organ.

ceive, Sir, the aſſurance of my perfect
leration.

(Signed)

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

[No. 17.]

Paris, 22d June, 1798.

eceived, Citizen Miniſter, on the evening
20th inſtant, your letter of the 30th Prai.
8th of June} in anſwer to mine of the 13th.
ay you have not made the miſtake, reſpect-
our letter of the 28th Ventoſe. I am not
ed to impute to you a miſtake, if you have
ade it; although I think that your letter
arrant the conſtruction I gave it: be this
may, juſtice requires that the Preſident of
ited States ſhould be free from the impu-
of having concealed official communicati-
hen he had publiſhed all, which it was
e for him to have received

ſhould have preſumed, as you ſtate, that
having received and tranſmitted to Phila.
a, your note of the 28th Ventoſe [the 18th
rch] I would wait at Paris for inſtructions,
rther powers, if neceſſary. But I had a
o expect, from what had paſſed between
ore the arrival of the brigantine Sophia,
deed after it, that I ſhould have received,
e conſideration of the United States, pro-
ns on the part of this Government, for
iling the differences and reſtoring friend
etween the two Republics; that I ſhould,
s, have been on my paſſage to the United
; and that a French Miniſter would have
ent to Philadelphia to compleat the nego-
.

cordingly informed you, before the arri-
the brigantine, that I ſhould embark for
ca in June; and after her arrival, that I
take my paſſage in her, as ſoon as ſhe
e fitted for the ſea.

have ſtated, and developed three points,
ch you conceive the negociation between
and the United States ought eſſentially
. Your letter on this ſubject I will care-
ommunicate to my Government; and if,
e voluminous official diſcuſſions, on the
each of the Republics, of the ſubjects
ite between them, you conceive that a re-
ation will be beſt promoted by this mode
ſincerely wiſh it ſucceſs.

ſay that France in her treaty with the
States, has ſtipulated few advantages,
in no wiſe injure them, and the legality
h cannot be conteſted by any foreign na-
You then add, that the French Govern
ill never renounce them.

Government of the United States never
of France a renunciation of any right, to
he is entitled by their exiſting treaties;
ing ſome parts of theſe, the two Go-
nts have different opinions; but this is
ſual between nations; and when they are
y diſpoſed, and governed by the princi-
have juſtly laid down, that neither par-
he right of excluſive interpretation, they
rally ſucceſsful, if direct meaſures fail,
ing their diſputes by arbitration: this
s been ſucceſsfully adopted by the Unit-
s with other nations.

onnections in France, Citizen Miniſter,
ther preſerved me from or ſubjected me
lices. I am governed by my own prin-
hoſe you may be aſſured, will always
prompt me, in the diſcharge of my duty, to preſent to my Government exact documents and ſtatements of facts.

It is impoſſible for me to apply to the Government, for the neceſſary inſtruments to conduct the negociation. On the other hand, ſhould ſuch a propoſition be made to me, I ſhould certainly, under exiſting circumſtances, decline it. Nevertheleſs, I again aſſure you, that it will give me the greateſt pleaſure, if by any other means, I can contribute to a juſt and honourable accommodation of the differences between the two Republics.

My return to the United States, which is indiſpenſable, cannot, as I conceive, be attended with the effect you mention; more eſpecially as the connection between the two countries will be ſtill kept up by their reſpective Conſuls.

Accept, Citizen Miniſter, the aſſurances of my perfect eſteem and reſpect.

(Signed) **E. GERRY.**

To the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic.

[No. 18.]

Mr GERRY, *to the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic.*

Paris, 25th June, 1798.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

I am again under the neceſſity of applying for neceſſary documents to enable me to return to the United States; and as you cannot be inſenſible of the manifeſt diſadvantages on my part reſulting from the delay of them, I preſume that they are now in readineſs.

Accept my aſſurances of eſteem and reſpect.

(Signed) **E. GERRY.**

(To be continued)

Foreign Intelligence.

DUBLIN, November 1.

LETTERS from Rathangan, relate an outrage committed near that place, ſcarcely paralleled even in the atrocities of the preſent rebellion: The houſe of a reſpectable clergyman in that neighbourhood was broken into on Tueſday night laſt, by a gang of Kildare rebels; his two daughters, lovely and accompliſhed young women brutally outraged before his face; his houſe rifled and himſelf murdered! The diabolical villains who had perpetrated theſe horrors were ſoon purſued, and ſome of them overtaken by a party of gallant yeoman, who, in their honeſt indignation, ſacrificed three of them on the ſpot. One of the rebels killed was their leader, a fellow named Hamilton, on whoſe perſon were found no leſs than nine gold watches, beſides a quantity of Diamonds and valuable trinkets, the ſpoils of his former expeditions.

On Saturday night laſt the houſe of Thomas Fiſher, Eſq. near Donard (county of Wicklow) was attacked by a large gang of rebels; three of the Dunlarvin yeomanry, who were returning home after having carried an expreſs, hearing the tumult from the road, gallantly rode up to the houſe, and attacked the aſſailants, two of whom they killed and put the reſt to flight. The ſhots being heard in Donard, a party of the 89th regiment quartered there, immediately ſet out for the place, and met the flying rebels, ſeveral of whom they killed, and took ſome priſoners. The killed, upon an examination of their bodies, proved to be perſons of the neighbourhood who had obtained protections, and were living apparently in perfect quiet in the country; they were, however armed with pikes at the time of their being ſhot.

Laſt Monday night three private ſoldiers of the Worceſter militia, quartered in a houſe between Mullingar and Port Lemon, were murdered in their beds with ſhocking aggravations of wanton cruelty, by an armed gang of rebels. A party of the neighbouring yeomanry haſtily aſſembled, and purſued the murderers nearly fifteen miles, into the King's county, where unfortunately they could overtake only four of the villains, two of whom they killed on the ſpot, and brought the other two, wounded and priſoners, into Mullingar on Tueſday evening. One of them has long been well known to be an active rebel, and ſo deeply involved in the treaſon of the Iriſh union, as to render it very probable that the diſcoveries which he has offered to make will prove of the higheſt importance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 22.

By the intelligence received here from Egypt, ſomething deciſive muſt ſoon take place on the banks of the Nile. The engagements between the Mamelukes and Arabs, and the French troops continue on both ſides to be maintained with great obſtinacy and coſt a great deal of bloodſhed. The French ſoldiers were not perfectly ſatisfied with their ſituation, but they adhere very ſtedfaſtly to their hero Buonaparte. It is reported in the French army, that a ſecond expedition of between five and ſix hundred ſail, with 60,000 land forces, with a quantity of ſtores and proviſions, will ſpeedily arrive. Every expedient is employed to keep up the ſpirits of the ſoldiers.

Buonaparte was ſtill at Cairo, and his army was advantageouſly encamped on the neighbouring heights, which were ſurrounded by a numerous body of Arabs and Mamelukes. The General left the town to viſit the camp without a ſtrong eſcort.

The French army ſuffers particularly from the want of medicine. Hitherto Buonaparte has received ſupplies by the Nile. Theſe, however, will ſoon be cut off, and he will be totally cut off from the garriſons which he has in Alexandria and Roſetta.

A number of Ruſſian veſſels with ſtores, &c. have paſſed through the channel, and, many more are expected.

LONDON, November 9.

It was generally expected that the late deſtruction of the French ſquadrons off the coaſt of Egypt and Ireland, would produce a violent exploſion in the interior of France, againſt the preſent rulers; or that the latter, to prevent this exploſion would break off the negociations at Raſtadt, and make a ſudden irruption both into Germany and Italy, to weaken by ſome important ſucceſs on the continent, the impreſſion naturally produced by their late misfortunes at ſea.

That no exploſion has taken place in the interior, is to be aſcribed to a want of energy on the part of the malcontents, who have no rallying point to go to, nor any foreign ſupport to depend on. The French government has not broken off the negociations at Raſtadt, probably from a dread leſt ſome diſaſtrous occurrence on the continent ſhould complete its own diſrepute, and drive its enemies to deſpair. It is conſcious that the public, to which it is in a great meaſure indebted for its ſucceſſes, eſpecially in Italy, is now turned againſt it, in conſequence of the numberleſs vexations impoſed on the people, whoſe hopes have been cruelly blaſted, and who, inſtead of being delivered from oppreſſion, have become the victims of the moſt ſhameful perfidy. The Directory is fearful leſt the ſmalleſt check ſhould produce a renewal of the Sicilian Veſpers; and this fear muſt have been increaſed by the enthuſiaſtic joy diſplayed by all the powers on the continent, on the occaſion of the late victory obtained by Lord Nelſon.

The ridiculous ſyſtem of notes and counternotes, has therefore reſumed its uſual courſe at the Congreſs of Raſtadt, and will probably be purſued during the whole winter. The laſt demands preferred on each ſide, will furniſh ample matter for new diſcuſſions. Under favor of the protracted negociations, the impreſſions made by our triumph will be weakened; the propagandiſts and other French emiſſaries will continue their exertions, they will endeavour above all to form a party in the country of the Griſons; and we ſhould not wonder at the directorial armies making themſelves next ſpring maſters of that country; having poſſeſſion of which, they would find it an eaſy taſk to overawe the numerous malcontents in Switzerland, and to penetrate into the Tyrol, which would then lie expoſed to the French armies.

It is hoped, however, that theſe circumſtances which cannot be unknown to the court of Vienna, will induce it to adopt the neceſſary meaſures for diſconcerting the directorial projects. The court of Naples, which perſeveres in a warlike attitude in ſpite of the threats of the directory, ſeems to rely on the ſupport of the Auſtrian cabinet, over which the Queen of Naples poſſeſs a deciſive influence; by the laſt accounts from Berlin, it appears that the Pruſſian court is more favorably diſpoſed for the coalition of the north. The march of the Ruſſian troops will probably fix the irreſolution of the cabinet of Vienna, whoſe final determination is expected by the return of the courier diſpatched thither laſt week, and whoſe anſwer is likely to prove favorably. We cannot at preſent ſay more on this important ſubject.

It is a memorable fact, that the French have loſt within the laſt two months, 50,000 ſoldiers and ſailors, near 300 tranſports 14 men of war, 14 frigates, and a conſiderable number of ſmaller armed veſſels, without gaining any one ſingle advantage.

The army of Egypt has ſubſiſted for 17 days on lemons and water melons alone, which ſeem to be the happieſt fruits of Buonaparte's expedition.

A late addreſs of the French Proconſul at Rome on the removal of the five Directors, concludes with theſe emphatical words, "The Great Nation wills it, and its will muſt be obeyed." This is giving FREEDOM with a vengeance—but after all, this Great Nation has neither freedom nor will of its own.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, February 14.

Yeſterday arrived ſhip Liberty, Captain Fitzpatrick, 57 days from Teneriffe, informs us, that a declaration of war, by Spain, againſt France, was daily expected—that a few days before he ſailed, a Spaniſh frigate arrived there from Old Spain, with intelligence that they were making great preparations for war, and had raiſed in addition to their ſtanding army, upwards of 20,000 men. The day Capt. F. ſailed a French privateer got under way, but was brought to again by the forts.

The following extract of a letter, with the annexed addreſs, was received yeſterday by a merchant of reſpectability in this city.

ST. THOMAS, January 17.

"I encloſe you, Gen. Deſfourneaux's addreſs to the Preſident, copied from one handed me by a gentleman, who arrived here yeſterday from Guadaloupe, and whoſe veſſel was condemned a week ago, on the ſame grounds as USUAL.

TO JOHN ADAMS,

Preſident of the United States of America.

SIR,

Arrived at the poſt intruſted to me by the Executive Directory,—I think proper to inform you of the diſpoſitions of the French Directory, towards the neutrals and allies, of which America is a part.

You will find them mentioned in the decrees of the 13th Thermidor (12th Auguſt) the copy of which I add to this. The privateers fitted out in the ports of Guadaloupe, ſhall run againſt all the enemies of the republic, but ſhall pay every regard to allies and neutrals, who ſhall not be found in contravention, with the laws reſpecting them.

The citizens of the United States may come and exchange their produce, for the productions of the iſlands of Guadaloupe—they will diſpoſe of their property freely—the laws will protect them and will puniſh with rigour, whoever will dare to oppoſe them, or to ſuſpend their effect—I hope that many proofs of the loyalty which will never ceaſe to be the character of my actions, will be ſufficient to reſtore the confidence and connections mutually uſeful.

I left France the 7th Vendemaire laſt, (28th Sept.) with a diviſion. The 16th of the ſame month, being in lat. 36, 15, long. 21, 35; the commodore of the diviſion, ſpoke the American veſſel Aranna, Capt. Daniel Prior, belonging to Joſeph and John Dorr, citizens of the United States, and merchants in Boſton. The papers, and eſpecially the role of equipage, being in order, the veſſel proving to be American property, the veſſel was cleared. It was alſo offered the captain, that if he would follow till day light, the veſſels of the diviſion, they would give him a ſpar to repair his fore top maſt carried away in a ſtorm—The veſſels of the diviſion, ſhortened ſail to let the American keep up, but whether the veſſel could not keep way, or the captain thought proper to change his courſe, we loſt ſight of him.

The 30th Bruimaire (10th November) being to windward and in ſight of the iſland of Deſirade, we perceived four veſſels of war ſailing for us, being ſo cloſe that we could plainly diſtinguiſh them to hoiſt Engliſh colours, at that inſtant the order was given to chace them, but immediately they tacked about and fled from us.

The frigate L'Inſurgent having overtaken the ſchooner Retaliation, commanded by Lieut. Bainbridge, we were convinced the veſſels chaſed were Americans.

The neceſſity to arrive at our deſtination, and avoid the purſuit of the Engliſh forces, ſuperior to ours, of which we had knowledge, every thing prevented me from taking a true view of our ſituation with the United States. In conſequence I gave orders for the ſchoner to follow the diviſion.

After having ſpent the firſt moments to make my powers known, I occupied myſelf with the affairs of the Retaliation, and if circumſtances and political reaſons had not obliged me to lay an embargo, I ſhould have immediately let her go to the United States. Theſe obſtacles do not now exiſt. I leave the Lieut. Bainbridge at liberty to ſail for the United States, giving him charge of the packets for you and recommending him to make his way with the veſſel in which I ſent back all the American citizens made priſoners before my arrival in this iſland.

I conclude, Sir, with repeating to you that the citizens of the United States will be conſidered and treated like allies, that in every circumſtance they will obtain juſtice, and will be well received.

Receive the aſſurances of my conſideration.

(Signed) **DESFOURNEAUX.**

TRANSLATION.

LIBERTY EQUALITY.

Extract from the Regiſter of the Reſolutions of the Executive Directory.

Paris, 13th Thermidor, ſixth year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

The Executive Directory heard the report of the miniſter of the marine and of the colonies; conſidering that the information lately received from the French colonies, and the continent of America, does not admit of their doubting that the French cruzers, or others, calling themſelves French, have infringed the laws of the republic reſpecting cruiſers and prizes.

Conſidering, that ſtrangers and pirates have abuſed the privileges granted at Cayenne and in the Antilles to privateers and letters of marque, to cover with the French flag, their exactions and their violations of that reſpect which is due as well to the rights of man, as to the perſons and property of allies and neutral powers—Do decree;

Firſt. In future, no letters of marque, authorizations, or permiſſions, to arm either as privateers or letters of marque, ſhall be granted in the colonies of America; by any, except the particular agents of the Directory themſelves, who ſhall not delegate this right to any perſon, and ſhall not uſe it but in favor of thoſe whoſe principles and property ſhall be well known to them, and who ſhall be bound to conform themſelves to all the reſpecting cruiſers and prizes, and eſpecially to that of the firſt of October 1793, old ſtile.

Second. All letters of marque, authorizations, and permiſſions, granted in the American colonies by the particular agents of the Executive Directory and all other agents, civil and military under their orders, to arm either as privateers or as letters of marque, ſhall be conſidered as null and void, after the thirtieth day following the day of the publication of the preſent decree in the ſaid colonies.

Third. Every agent or other delegate to the poſſeſſions of neutral powers reſiding there to judge of the validity of prizes made by French cruiſers, and who ſhall be ſuſpected of having any intereſt direct or indirect in privateers or letters of marque ſhall be immediately recalled.

Fourth. The particular agents of the Executive Directory at Cayenne, St. Domingo and Guadaloupe, will diligently take care of the intereſts and property of veſſels of neutral powers or allies, and cauſe them to be ſcrupulouſly reſpected; and in no caſe ſhall they interfere with or take their cargoes, without their conſent, and the full and entire ſatisfaction of both contracting parties.

Fifth. The ſaid particular agents of the Executive Directory, the commanders of all veſſels of the republic, the conſuls, vice conſuls, and others inveſted with power in this reſpect, ſhall arpuniſh, conformably to the laws; all who ſhall contravene the orders of the preſent decree, which ſhall be printed in the report of laws: and the miniſter of Exterior Relations, of the Marine, and of the Colonies, ſhall be charged with the execution thereof.

For an exact copy, For the Preſident of the Executive Directory,

(Signed) MERLIN.

the Executive Directory. For the Secretary General,

(Signed) TREILHARD.

For an exact copy.

(Signed) E. BRUIX.

For an exact copy,

(Signed) DISFOURNEAUX.

Extract of a letter from the Regiſter of Agency of the Executive Directory to Guadaloupe, and its dependencies.

The particular agents of the Executive Directory to Guadaloupe and its dependencies, decree as follows:

The decree of the Executive Directory of the 11th Thermidor, 6th year above written, ſhall be ſent to all the adminiſtrations of Guadaloupe and its dependencies, to the tribunal of commerce and of prizes, and to all the commanders of the [illegible] of the Republic, being in the ports or harbours of the ſaid colonies, and its dependencies, to be there read, tranſcribed upon the regiſters, publiſhed and put up every where that is requiſite and particularly to be read to the ſailors.

Done at Baſſeterre, in the National Houſe, the 22d Frimaire, ſeventh year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

(Signed) DESFOURNEAUX.

By the agent of the Executive Directory,

(Signed) DESCHAMPS.

Private Secretary for the Secretary General.

For an exact copy,

(Signed) DESCHAMPS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.

The following memoranda politely handed me by Captain Bainbridge, of the Retaliation, will ſhew the degree of credit which ought to be attached to the letter of Desfourneaux.

"On the 5th January I viſited on General Desfourneaux: during the converſation I then had with him, he informed me, that affairs had been amicably ſettled between America and France. On enquiring the grounds of this information, he ſaid Dr. Logan had arrived in America and had terminated the diſpute between the two countries. I obſerved to Desfourneaux that I did not believe Dr. Logan was authoriſed by our government to act in any official capacity in France. He ſaid no, he was not from the government, but was a deputy from the people.—A ſufficient evidence of his belief that our government and people are divided.

"He mentions in his letter to the Preſident, that he has ſent home the American made priſoners previous to his arrival. I declare that great numbers of them continued to be made priſoners after his arrival, and that every veſſel that was brought into the iſland of Guadaloupe previous to my departure, on the 18th of January, was condemned, veſſel and cargo except one from New-Bedford, bound to Surinam, the trial of which was not decided.

"WM. BAINBRIDGE."

Philadelphia, February 18, 1799.

CONGRESS.

The following Meſſage was received in the Houſe of Repreſentatives on the 15th inſt.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

In purſuance of the requeſt in your reſolve of yeſterday, I lay before you ſuch information as I have received touching a ſuſpenſion of the arret of the French Republic communicated to your Houſe by my meſſage of the 28th January laſt. But if the execution of that arret be ſuſpended, or even if it were repealed, it ſhould be remembered that the arret of the Executive Directory of the 2d of March, 1797, remains in force; the third article of which ſubjects explicitly and excluſively American ſeamen to be treated as pirates, if found on board ſhips of the enemies of France.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, February 15, 1799.

Extract of a letter from Rufus King, Eſq; Miniſter Plenipotentiary, &c. London, to the Secretary of State, dated 28th November, 179.

"Annexed I ſend you a copy of a note from Lord Grenville, reſpecting the French arrette tranſmitted to you with my No. 9. A late French paper contains a ſecond arrette, which poſtpones the execution of the firſt.

LORD GRENVILLE to MR. KING.

The underſigned, his Majeſty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor of communicating to Mr. King, Plenipotentiary for the United States of America, for the information of his government, that by a decree publiſhed officially at Paris, it appears to have been declared in the name of the French Directory, that every perſon being a native of or originally belonging to neutral countries, or to ſuch as are in amity and alliance with the French Republic, who ſhall bear any commiſſion under his Majeſty; or who ſhall form a part of the crews of any Britiſh ſhips of war or other veſſels, ſhould, on the proof of that fact alone, be conſidered and treated as a pirate, and that it has been ordered that this reſolution ſhall be notified to the neutral powers and to thoſe in alliance with France.

Even this decree, contrary as it is to the uſages of every civilized nation, cannot excite any ſurpriſe, as proceeding from thoſe in whoſe name it has been publiſhed. To the different powers who are thus inſulted, and whoſe innocent ſubjects are ſubject to this cruel treatment on the part of a government profeſſing friendſhip or alliance with them, his Majeſty muſt leave it to adopt ſuch meaſures as they will, without doubt, judge neceſſary, in the caſe of an outrage hitherto unexampled in the hiſtory of the world.

The King however feels that protection is alſo due from him to thoſe ſailing under his flag, either in his majeſty's ſhips of war or in other Britiſh veſſels; his majeſty has therefore not heſitated to direct it to be ſignified to the commiſſary for French priſoners in Great-Britain, that the firſt inſtance of the execution of this decree, ſhall be followed by the moſt rigorous retaliation againſt the French priſoners whom the fortune of war has already, or may hereafter place at the king's diſpoſal.

It would certainly never be but with extreme reluctance that the king could yield to the painful neceſſity of expoſing ſo many unfortunate individuals to the fatal but inevitable effects of this atrocious decree; but his majeſty will have at leaſt, the ſatisfaction of feeling that nothing has been omitted on his part to prevent its execution and that the authors of it can alone be conſidered reſponſible for all its guilt, and all its conſequences.

GRENVILLE.

Downing Street, Nov. 27, 1798.

FREDRICK-TOWN, Feb. 13.

The manufacturing of arms for the ſervice of the United States, is proſecuted in this town with great aſſiduity and much to the credit of the undertakers of the place. A few ſtands are already finiſhed, and by good judges, allowed equal to any European production of the kind.

Pitsburgh, March 9.

⁂ I am again obliged to call on thoſe indebted to me to make payment—thoſe whoſe papers are ſent to Greenſburgh will pleaſe call and pay their arrear to D. M'Keehan, Eſq. of that place.

JOHN SCULL.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

THE vile efforts of faction are in nothing more conſpicuous than the propagation of falſehood. When to this is added the ſuppreſſion of all true information, it is impoſſible to form any other than bad or erroneous judgment of public affairs, or whatever elſe may be the ſubject of enquiry. Some Editors of newſpapers are remarkable chiefly for a torrent of abuſe upon the laws and perſons in public ſtation, repreſenting the firſt as tyrannical, and the latter as guided by corrupt motives; as if both the one and the other were unworthy of obedience and reſpect, and the bleſſings of a well ordered ſociety in which the juſt rights of all are protected, were a burthen too heavy to bear. When the citizens feel no oppreſſion and enjoy a ſtate of peace and contentment, theſe ſame emiſſaries, who would not be ſatiſfied with Paradiſe itſelf, view and contemn every meaſure with a jaundiced eye, ſetting up their crude political notions as maxims of univerſal efficacy. They pretend to regulate and direct the complicated machine or body politic of a great nation with the ſame eaſe and dexterity as the petty republics of St. Luke or St. Marino, of a few miles extent.—With equal propriety might a butcher from his experience in his trade, ſet up for a profeſſor of anatomy, or adminiſter relief for every diſorder incident to the human frame—Under the flimſy veil of procuring a conſtitutional repeal of laws, from which the virtuous have nothing to fear, and were intended for the general good, they diſſeminate the poiſon of jealouſy and diſaffection with an art and addreſs of which many, ſometimes the honeſt and unſuſpecting, become the dupes; whilſt others of vicious and unſettled principles, in courſe of time, are trained to be ready inſtruments of tumult and inſurrection—Thus, inſtead of advancing the cauſe of freedom and humanity, they at length overthrow both, and bring republican government, which muſt ever depend upon the patriotic ſupport of enlightened and generous ſpirited citizens, into obloquy and diſgrace.

Theſe reflections have occurred in peruſing a communication for the Herald of Liberty, wherein it is aſſerted "that from the general ſyſtem of the friends of government, ſtiled the orderly junto, and from information received, it was believed, and facts in fact it was aſſerted by ſome, that the Whiſkey Pole at Greenſburgh was erected privately by a band of federaliſts for the expreſs purpoſe of giving government an opportunity to proceed with its uſual vigor."—This aſſertion could have proceeded from no other ſource than a *diſorderly* junto alike regardleſs of decency and truth. It is in fact a groſs calumny, and it might be ſaid, without fear of contradiction from any individual in Greenſburgh, or any man of probity in Weſtmoreland, that there is not a man in the county gudgeon enough to give credit to the malicious aſperſion on the friends of government. It may be ſwallowed by ſome elſewhere, but it will not go down in that county. It is therefore pretty clear the communication muſt have been hatched for the purpoſe of introducing thoſe ſcurrilous reflections upon government, with which it is accompanied. Would it not become the people of this Weſtern Country whoſe frontiers were long protected at a heavy charge to the union, to wipe off the ſtain brought upon it by the unhappy violences which ſome years ago had ſo malignant an aſpect, and occaſioned ſo much public expence. Inſtead of inſulting the vigor of government at that period, all prudent and peaceable men required its protecting hand—Inſtead of rigor the greateſt lenity was then ſhewn, and opportunity given to the moſt perverſe as well as the deluded to ſhelter their crimes and offences. Would it not be better to evidence our duty as good citizens by a conduct correſponding with the profeſſions which were then ſolemnly pledged, in one ſhape or other, by moſt of the inhabitants? It is hoped that the leſſon given upon that occaſion will be long remembered, ſo as to render it unneceſſary for the government to employ either vigor or rigor in ſuppreſſing oppoſition of any kind to conſtitutional authority, either in this or any other part of the United States.

It may be proper alſo not to forget that the ſtorm which was raiſed had but a ſmall point of beginning, and there were no ſuch vehicles then to foment the gradually growing ſpirit of ſedition and anarchy, as there are now. Let us beware therefore of countenancing any thing which involves the diſturbance of the peace and tranquility of the country. They who fabricate ſuch communications are, however ſpecious their intentions, the moſt dangerous enemies to the rights of the people, which every body knows are ſecured only by juſt and wiſe laws. They flatter only to deceive with more effect.

Since writing the above, information has been received that a perſon from Weſtmoreland communicated the falſehood, charging the friends of government with raiſing the Pole. Whoever he is that could invent ſuch a ſtory can be no friend either to truth, or even bare probability. Perhaps he is ſome poor tool of the propoſed Printer, deſirous of fixing the politics of Weſtmoreland ſubſervient to the avowed ſyſtem of Gallic fraternity by dividing the people among each other, and clogging the wheels of government.

LEGISLATURE of PENNSYLVANIA.

The following Report on the Wyoming Controverſy is now before the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this ſtate.

THE committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Addreſs relative to the Wyoming controverſy, report:

That in their opinion the dignity of the State is combined with the intereſt of individuals, in accelerating the ſettlement of a controverſy, which has exiſted for ſo long a time.

Upon recurring to the proceedings of former legiſlatures, they have found that ſome of the impediments which have prevented an earlier termination of this important diſpute, have ariſen from blending the caſe of thoſe, who have ſettled upon the lands at Wyoming antecedent to the decree of Trenton (by which decree the right of juriſdiction was definitively decided to be in Pennſylvania) with the caſe of perſons, who have intruded upon the territory of the ſtate ſubſequent to the date of that decree.

The committee are of opinion, that in point of juſtice the caſes are materially different, and ought to be diſtinctly conſidered.

They therefore recommend to the Houſe in the firſt inſtance, to endeavour to effect an extinguiſhment of the title of the Pennſylvania claimants to the lands within what are commonly called the Seventeen Townſhips and which were generally ſettled by the Connecticut claimants antecedent to the decree aforeſaid. When the ſtate have RE-ACQUIRED the title, it will then be in her power to diſpoſe of the lands to the Connecticut ſettlers upon ſuch terms, as may comport with right and juſtice.

With this view the committee ſubmit the following reſolutions to the conſideration of the Houſe, viz.

1ſt. Reſolved, That compenſation be offered to the Pennſylvania claimants, for the lands claimed by them in the ſeventeen townſhips aforeſaid.

2d. That diſintereſted commiſſioners be appointed, authoriſed and required, to aſcertain the different qualities of the lands being within the ſeventeen townſhips and claimed as aforeſaid, deſignating them by firſt, ſecond and third qualities; that for the lands of the firſt quality the ſum of per acre, for lands of the ſecond quality the ſum of per acre, and for lands of the third quality the ſum of per acre, be offered, as a compenſation to ſuch of the Pennſylvania claimants, as have paid the purchaſe money for the lands claimed by them in the townſhips aforeſaid.

3d. That to ſuch of the Pennſylvania claimants as have not paid the purchaſe money as aforeſaid, but who have only paid the price of location, there be offered the ſaid price of location, with intereſt from the time ſuch payment was made.

4th. That to ſuch of the Pennſylvania claimants, as may accede to the above propoſals within a time to be limited by law, certificates be iſſued to the amount of the value of the lands, when aſcertained as aforeſaid, which certificates ſhall, in all payments to be made at the land office, be receivable as ſpecie; and the funds to be derived from the land office ſhall be appropriated to reimburſe the amount of certificates which may be iſſued in purſuance hereof.

THE Subſcriber having procured the Donation Drafts in Diſtricts No 1, 2, and 3, takes this method of informing thoſe Gentlemen who have Lands in thoſe Diſtricts, that he will attend at his houſe in the ſecond Diſtrict, for the purpoſe of ſhewing the ſame to thoſe who may favour him with their cuſtom.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Slippery Rock, March 8, 1798.

THE ſubſcriber having laid out a TOWN *on the road leading from Pittſburgh to Franklin, between the 48 and 49 mile trees from the former place, offers Lots for ſale at Twenty Dollars each—and in order to give an equal chance to purchaſers, choice will be determined by Lottery, which will be carried into effect as ſoon as half the Lots are ſold, which is expected will be in May next. Tickets which will entitle the bearer to ſuch lots as may be drawn to their numbers, may be had of William Dunning, Hugh Fleming and John Scull, in Pittſburgh, and of the ſubſcriber near Slippery Rock, at which places a plan of ſaid Town may be ſeen—Ten Dollars will be demanded on receiving a ticket, and Ten Dollars when the deed is made, which will be done as ſoon after drawing as poſſible.*

March 6, 1799. *JAMES BUCHANAN.*

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE *Plantation containing* 278 *acres, lying within half a mile of the Monongahela river, within two miles of Devores ferry, in Elizabeth townſhip, Allegheny county. The place is in good repair, the land is well adapted for raiſing grain of any kind. There is on the premiſes a good dwelling houſe, barn and ſtables, a good ſtill houſe, and ſeveral never failing ſprings convenient to the houſe, a fine young apple orchard containing 200 trees beginning to bear, alſo a good peach orchard; there are upwards of 100 acres of cleared land, of which about 20 are meadow. The whole or a part will be ſold to accommodate the purchaſer. A clear and indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.*

STEPHEN WARNER.

March 7, 1799.

Robert J. Clon,

LATELY from New-York, informs the Public that he intends carrying on the PLAISTERING BUSINESS, in its various branches in Pittſburgh.

March 9, 1799.

N. B. Wanted one or two Apprentices to the above buſineſs, from 14 to 18 years of age.

To be Let for two Years,

A TWO Story Log Houſe, having four commodious Rooms with Fire Places, a Cellar, a Stable and Horſe Shade, a convenient Garden, four acres of excellent Meadow and three of Paſture, ſix miles from Pittſburgh on the road to Redſtone, known by the name of George Katz Tavern, and lately occupied by Captain William Fulton as ſuch. For further particulars apply to the Subſcriber near the premiſes.

SARAH KATZ.

Allegheny county, St. Clair townſhip,
March 5, 1798.

TO BE LET,

And poſſeſſion given the 6th of April next.

THAT *well known Tavern the* INDIAN QUEEN, *which was long occupied by the ſubſcriber—on the premiſes is a good double ſtable, and an excellent pump in the yard. Terms may be known by applying to John Park, next door to the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber in Pitt townſhip.*

A. WATSON.

March 5, 1799.

Margaret Stefens,

Milliner & Mantua-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Pittſburgh and its vicinity, that ſhe lives in Second Street two doors above Steele Sample's Eſq in Mrs Reed's houſe, where ſhe will be thankful to receive any commands with which they may pleaſe to honour her in the above buſineſs.—She will alſo be happy to execute any Plain Sewing, the favour of which work ſhe ſolicits from Ladies and Gentlemen, and purpoſes opening a School, in order to teach Sprigging, Marking and Open-Work, provided ſhe can procure Scholars.

March 9, 1798.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.

Tueſday laſt the Senate approved of the nomination of OLIVER ELSWORTH, Eſq. Chie Juſtice of the United States, PATRICK HENRY Eſq. late Governor of Virginia, and WILLIA VANS MURRAY, Eſq. our Miniſter at the Hagu to be Envoys Extraordinary, and Miniſters Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, with fu powers to diſcuſs and ſettle, by a treaty, all con troverſies between the United States and Franc In the meſſage of the Preſident information w given that "it is not intended that the two form of theſe gentlemen ſhall embark for Europe, un they ſhall have received from the Executive D rectory, aſſurances, ſignified by their Secreta of Foreign Relations, that they ſhall be receiv in character, that they ſhall enjoy all the prerog tives attached to that character by the law of tions, and that a Miniſter or Miniſters of eq powers ſhall be appointed and commiſſioned treat with them.

LONDON, December 17.

DEATH OF BUONAPARTE.

This morning a meſſenger arrived at L Grenville's office, who came over in an ex packet boat with diſpatches from Vienna. T contain the following account:

Advices were received on the 3d inſtant Vienna, brought from Conſtantinople on the t ult. Seven different meſſengers had arrived th from Egypt, with accounts that Buonaparte been ſhot in a council of war, to which he called not only all his own general officers, the chiefs of thoſe countries which he had orga zed—He had called this council for the pu of deliberating upon the beſt plan of opp Mourad Bey, Ibrahim Bey, and Pacha G who were advancing towards Cairo with a con rable force.—Upon his firſt opening the buſi the envoy from the Bey of Tripoli, in S drew a piſtol from his girdle, and ſhot Buona dead upon the ſpot.—Upon Buonaparte's ſhot, the inhabitants of Cairo roſe upon the F ſoldiery, and maſſacred a great number.—A andria has been taken by the Pacha of Rh aſſiſted by the ſquadron of Engliſh ſhips have been cruiſing off that port ſince the of the Nile.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWwY from the ſubſcriber, living a Bruſh Hill, in Weſtmoreland county, a few days after Chriſtmas, a Mulatto Man named

HARRY,

a tall, likely, well made young fellow. His clothing in general was remarkably genteel, and what was moſt diſtinguiſhable, his ſhirts were largely ruffled at hands and boſom, and his hair tied behind and faſhionably craped and frized at the ears. He has lately been ſeen in the town of Waſhington and other parts of the county, inviting ſeveral gentlemen to purchaſe him; alledging that he would rather live in that county, where he might be more convenient to his relations. Whoever will apprehend and deliver him into the jail of any county, wherein he may be taken, and give notice thereof by poſt, to John Scull, Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, ſhall receive the above reward. The jailor to whom he may be ſo delivered, is hereby authoriſed and requeſted, to pay this reward to the perſon ſo entitled, which ſhall be punctually refunded at the time of removal.

He is further requeſted to make the confinement as cloſe and ſevere as the nature of ſuch offence will poſſibly admit, not neglecting to have him well ironed, and that his ſubſiſtance may be ſtrictly confined to that of criminal allowance.

JOHN IRWIN.

Bruſh Hill, Weſtmoreland county,
January 22, 1799.

NOTICE

TO all who hold rights or credits againſt the eſtate of David H. Kerr, late of the town called M'Kee's Port, deceaſed, to bring ſuch their demands legally prepared according to law—as alſo all ſuch who ſtand indebted to the ſaid eſtate, to come immediately forward, ſettle their accounts, and make payment, as certain circumſtances render it highly neceſſary that a final ſettlement of the ſaid eſtate ſhall be had againſt the firſt Monday of March next. No one need, therefore, expect any other publication for that purpoſe, from

their humble ſervant.

JOHN SHERER, Adminiſtrator.

Eſpy's Hill, Verſailles townſhip, Allegheny county, February 1ſt, 1799.

I alſo offer for ſale, one full Lot of Ground ſituate in the ſaid Town, which lot is nearly amongſt the firſt of value in that place, on which here is a complete ſhop, well finiſhed, with very tool or utenſil neceſſary to the carrying n a nail factory, in good order, a quantity of ails generally aſſorted, well cut and finiſhed. ne pair of Oxen ſix years old, which are, of heir age, large, lively, and well broke to the k, on low terms for caſh or approved o ange.

JOHN SHERER.

William Larwill,

ETURNS his ſincere thanks to his friends for the generous aſſiſtance afforded him ce he was put in confinement—his ſtores hav been broke open by night, and his property lently taken away by a certain William G z n, who advertiſes he is authoriſed to receive ts due me, but it is unfortunate for the ſaid zzam, he can produce no account againſt one ion. Larwill, who is diſpoſed to pay his debts, has a right to receive, as will be ſeen he following note that has been obligingly him.

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1799.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1799.

SIR.

AVING been of your council from the firſt, acquainted with every tranſaction relative to t William Gazzam in his advertiſement in Pittsburgh Gazette, calls an *aſſignment* of property, we are of opinion that it was not ſſignment, but an *agreement* to aſſign and ged no property, until actual delivery, and as to what was delivered the property re d and became veſted in you as the agree was waved by Gazzam on recurring to his in conſideration of withdrawing which the ment was made; and that now you have t to retain, or regain, as the caſe may be, o recover your debts as if no ſuch agreement had ever taken place.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.
JAMES MONTGOMERY.
SAM. S. MAHON.

NOTICE.

RSUANT to an act of Congreſs, entitled An Act to provide for the valuation of and Dwelling Houſes, &c." Appeals will in Pittsburgh, at the Commiſſioners Of n Friday the 15th inſtant, and continue Tueſday the 26th, incluſive—at the houſe n Thompſon, on Turtle creek, on Thurſ e 28th—at the houſe of John Scott, in eth Town, on Saturday the 2d of March, Nobleſburgh, on Tueſday the 5th of ; at which places, during ſaid time, all concerned may ſee the liſts, valuations, umerations made by the aſſeſſors.

EBENEZER DENNY, Principal
Aſſeſſor for the 5th Diſtrict, 9th
Diviſion of Pennſylvania.

uary 14, 1799.

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be ſold by public ven-

at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, on the of March next,

ALUABLE Plantation containing 200 res, with a griſt mill, lying on the waters n creek North Huntingdon townſhip, oreland county, within one mile of the ad leading from Greenſburgh to Pittſ here is about 58 acres of clear land 18 is valuable meadow, and a young or f apple and peach trees, about 100 in

The ſtock on the farm conſiſting of heep and Hogs, will alſo be ſold, and of a large capacity. The conditions ndue will be made known on the day by

OLIVER DUFF

ary 14, 1799.

To accommodate the purchaſer I will cres of land with the mill, or the whole e agreed on.

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next.

A FARM, late the property of Bartholomew Dennis, deceaſed, ſituate on the north fork of Robinſon's Run, in Allegheny county, Fayette townſhip, there are upwards of 30 acres from under crop, and 6 or 7 acres in meadow, a comfortable dwelling houſe with a ſhingle roof, and a good kitchen and barn; the ſituation is handſome, and has the advantage of being convenient to two or three different places of worſhip, and ſeveral griſt mills. Any perſon inclining to rent, or view the premiſes, may apply to either of the ſubſcribers, one living in Nobleſburgh, the other on Chartiers creek.

HENRY POTTER, } Guardians.
JOHN FIFE, }

February 12, 1799.

All perſons indebted to the

eſtate of Timothy Wood, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment, and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate are notified to bring forward their accounts for ſettlement by the 10th of March next.

JOSEPH BUDD, Adminiſtrator.

Weſtmoreland county, February 3, 1799.

Notice is hereby given to

all perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber by bond, note or book account, that he will attend at the houſe of Robert Campbell, in Pittſburgh (being the ſame which he lately occupied) on the 6th day of March next, to adjuſt and receive the balances in his favor. Thoſe who neglect to avail themſelves of this notice may expect to be dealt with as the law directs, as no further indulgence will be given.

February 2, 1799 *BENJAMIN HERR.*

N. B. He keeps a general aſſortment of Boulting Cloths, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms.

Came to the plantation of

the ſubſcriber living on the Monongahela river, Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, laſt October, a m Brown MARE, *with a ſmall bell, 3 years old, about 14 hands high, a large ſtar, ſome white on each of her hind feet, a natural trotter. My reaſon for not advertiſing before now was ſuppoſing her to belong to ſome of the neighbouring people that had been to the Indian country, and I did not wiſh o put them to coſt. I now deſire the owner to come rove property, pay charges and take her away.*

ANDREW M'FARLANE.

January 2, 1799.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of James Hamilton, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted before the firſt day of March next, and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate by bond, note or book account are requeſted to make payment on or before the 10th day of March, otherwiſe they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

ANN HAMILTON, adminiſtratrix.
JOHN WILSON, adminiſtrator.

St Clair townſhip, Allegheny county, January 17, 1798.

Likewiſe, a valuable Plantation, 4 miles from Pittſburgh, to be rented for two years. There is a good two ſtory log houſe and good barn and other buildings, and a valuable orchard on the premiſes Apply as above.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber on No. 4. in the ſecond range of New Connecticut, lying weſt of the Shenango, in the month of June laſt, a black MARE, about 8 years old, 13 hands and an half high, had her mane ſheared, is good in the collar, and had on a new bell and ſtrap when ſhe went away. Whoever ſhall find ſaid Mare, and deliver her to William Steele, in Pittſburgh, or to John Young, of Young's town in New Connecticut, ſhall receive the above reward, and all neceſſary charges from

URIEL HOLMES, jun.

January 25, 1799.

NOTICE.

ON the 17th day of December laſt, was left with the ſubſcriber, in pledge, a Silver WATCH, which was to have been redeemed in eight or ten days, unleſs ſaid Watch is redeemed by the 15th March, I am determined to ſell her.

ADAM JOHNSTON, Innkeeper.

M'Kee's Port, February 4, 1799.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittſburgh did, on the 20th day of November laſt, make an aſſignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all perſons againſt paying any debts due to the ſaid Larwill to any other perſon than the ſubſcriber reſiding in Pittſburgh, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1798.

TO BE RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next.

A TRACT of Land adjoining the borough of Pittſburgh, on Grant's Hill, containing about 30 acres of clear [illegible] der fence—there is a cabin and ſtable on [illegible] iſes, and alſo a coal pit. For terms [illegible] William Irwin, in Pittſburgh, or to th [illegible] ber on Forbes's old road, 11 miles fr [illegible] urgh.

IS WILSON.

February 21, 1799

Valuable Lands for Sale.

TWO Thouſand Acres of firſt rate quality Land, ſituate on Treacle's creek, between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, north-weſt of the River Ohio.

Alſo, an excellent Tract of Donation Land, lying in the Tenth Diſtrict, within one mile of Le Bœuf, containing 200 acres, with allowance.

An indiſputable title will be made.

The above property will be ſold low, if a caſh purchaſer offers, and if not, reaſonable time will be granted upon a payment of part.

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittſburgh, February 8, 1799

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to make immediate payment. Thoſe who neglect this notice need expect no further indulgence.

WILLIAM M'GRANAGHAN.

Pittſburgh, February 5, 1799.

Pleas, before John Baird and William Jack, Eſqrs. two of the Aſſiſtant Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Weſtmoreland county, held in vacation on the firſt day of February, 1799

UPON *the petition of Henry King, a priſoner confined on execution for debt, annexing a ſchedule of his eſtate on oath, with a liſt of his creditors, and praying for the benefit of the laws of this ſtate made for the relief of inſolvent debtors, &c. the Court appoint the ſecond Monday in March next, at the Court Houſe in Greenſburgh, for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors, if they think fit, and direct that notice of this order on his application, be publiſhed three times ſucceſſively in the Chamberſburgh and Pittſburgh Gazettes.*

By the Court,
THOMAS HAMILTON, *Proth'y.*

THE *Creditors of John M'Donald, late of Waſhington county, Pennſylvania, now of Philadelphia, are hereby notified, that application to the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, was made for the benefit of the act of aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania made and provided that the perſon of a debtor ſhall not be liable to impriſonment for debt after delivering up his eſtate for the benefit of his creditors, &c. paſſed the 4th day of April, 1798, and the Judges of ſaid Court have appointed the firſt Monday of March next for a hearing of the ſaid John M'Donald and his creditors, when and where they may attend.*

JOHN M'DONALD.

Philadelphia, January 24, 1799.

Gabriel Dubac,

Front Street, has juſt received a freſh and compleat aſſortment of the following articles, viz.

LISBON, Sherry and Port Wines
Old Cogniac Brandy, firſt quality
Jamaica Spirits and Rum
Hyſon Skin, Green and Bohea Teas
Loaf and Brown Sugar
Coffee and Rice
Spaniſh and American Chocolate
Mace, Pepper and Allſpice
Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmegs
Almonds in the Shell and without ſhells
Jar and Common Raiſins
Figs, Prunes, and a general aſſortment of confectionary
Ladies elegant Shoes and Gloves
Silk Stockings from Paris, of different colours
An aſſortment of Jewelry, &c.
Hair Powder and Perfumery—all which he will ſell for caſh, at a very moderate advance.

Pittſburgh, February [illegible] 1799.

Cut Nail Manufactory

THE ſubſcriber having eſtabliſhed a Cut Nail Manufactory in Pittſburgh, reſpectfully claims the patronage of the citizens of the Weſtern Country, and informs them that they may be ſupplied with Nails and Sprigs of every deſcription, at a low rate—a generous diſcount will be allowed thoſe who purchaſe a large quantity. It muſt be obvious to every perſon, that large ſums of money are drained out of the Weſtern Country for theſe articles, and the encouragement of this infant manufactory will in ſome meaſure prevent it. Orders for Nails from any part of the country will be thankfully received and forwarded with diſpatch, by

GEORGE HOLDSHIP.

Pittſburgh, January 31, 1799.

N. B Said Holdſhip has made arrangements ſo as this manufactory ſhall not interfere with his buſineſs of Houſe Carpenter and Joiner.

Ohio Furnace,

January 28, 1798.

THE Proprietors of this Furnace congratulate the public on the favorable proſpect it affords of ſupplying the ſettlements on the waters of the Ohio and Miſſiſipi rivers, with Iron of the firſt quality. She is now in blaſt, and has made Caſtings lately equal in beauty and quality to any on this ſide of the mountains. Any orders for Iron-Ware or particular Caſtings ſhall be carefully attended to, and executed with diſpatch. Her ſituation on King's Creek within a mile and a half of the Ohio river, is remarkably favorable for thoſe who wiſh to forward Caſtings either up or down the Ohio; and the proſpect of Mr. Davidſon's ſoon having Barr Iron at his New Forge, nearly compleated, a half a mile below the Furnace, will be an additional convenience to the public.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Greenſburgh for the County of Weſtmoreland, the 12th day of December, 1798, preſent, Alexander Addiſon, Eſq. Preſident, and his Aſſociates, Judges of the ſame Court.

UPON *the petition of John Ferguſon, an inſolvent debtor arreſted by execution, and praying for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of ſuch perſons according to the proviſions of the ſaid acts, the Court appoint the ſecond Monday in March next for hearing the petitioner and his creditors at the Court Houſe in Greenſburgh, for ſaid county, and direct that notice of the ſaid application and this order be publiſhed in the Chamberſburgh and Pittſburgh Gazettes three weeks ſucceſſively, the laſt of which to be at leaſt three weeks before the day of hearing.*

By the Court,
THOMAS HAMILTON, *Proth'y.*

A ROBBERY.

ON the 18th ultimo, a Trunk of Goods was depoſited in Mr. Wrenſhall's Warehouſe, by a Mr. Brown, and on the night of the 21ſt the ſame was plundered of its contents, viz.

1 piece olive thickſett, 1 piece olive velvet, 3 pieces jaconet muſlin, 2 pieces ſtript muſlin, 2 pieces book muſlin, 1 dozen book muſlin handkerchiefs, 1 dozen coloured bordered muſlin handkerchiefs, 3 dozen jaconet muſlin handkerchiefs, 1 10 12 dozen tamboured corner'd muſlin handkerchiefs, 8 womens tuck'd aprons, 1 dozen patent worſted hoſe, 3 dozen cotton mits, 2 2 12 dozen red ground and 2 1-2 fancy pocket handkerchiefs, 1 piece pillow fuſtian, 1 piece olive ribdelure, 1 piece ſtript nankeen, 4 pieces white thread edging, half a pound coloured ſewing ſilk, one pound mohair, 1 and an half groce ſilk galloons, half groce broad black ferrits, three quarters groce narrow binding, 1 and a quarter groce quality binding, 2 groce veſt buttons, 3 groce coat buttons, 1 dozen crooked combs, 2 dozen long crooked combs, and one pound Scotch thread No. 18.

I am authoriſed to offer a reward of SIXTY DOLLARS, for apprehending the thief or thieves and reſtoring the property to the owner, or Thirty Dollars for the Goods, and no queſtions aſked. It is my humble opinion that every good citizen ought to be intereſted on ſuch occaſions—therefore, I hope, no time may be loſt in detecting ſuch villainy.

W. CHRISTY.

Pittſburgh, January 25, 1799.

Mills and Diſtillery to Let,

SITUATE in St. Clair townſhip within one mile of the town of Pittſburgh and the Glaſs works, on the main branch of the Sawmill run. The advantages of this property being placed in the vicinity of Pittſburgh where there is an excellent market at all times for flour, Indian meal, boards and ſcantling muſt be obvious—There is on the premiſes a good Griſt and Saw Mill complete, and abundance of timber near the mills—Poſſeſſion of the Mills and the Diſtillery may be had immediately, with Stills and veſſels, &c. A Lot of Ground may be had with the above property if wanted.—The ſubſcriber will alſo Let the one half of a Sawmill and one hundred acres therewith, ſituated on the Little Sewickly 14 miles below Pittſburgh—there is great plenty of excellent timber in the neighbourhood of this mill. Any one wiſhing to rent the above property may know the terms by applying at the Mill on the Sawmill run to

JOHN ROWLAND.

January 11, 1799.

The Subſcriber takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general that he has opened a Houſe of

Public Entertainment,

at the Sign of the SPREAD EAGLE, *in* LE BŒUF, *where gentlemen travelling towards Preſqu'iſle may depend upon good accommodations, and the favour gratefully acknowledged by the public's humble ſervant.*

CHARLES MARTIN.

Le Bœuf, January 18, 1799.

The ſubſcriber intends keeping a conſtant ſupply of Wet and Dry Goods, ſuitable for this country. He has alſo ſeveral Houſes and Lots to Rent, on or before the firſt of April next, well calculated for public buſineſs.

Will be ſold by Public Vendue,

on Saturday the 9th day of March next, at the Gunſmith Shop of Sutton and Dunſeth, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, all the

OLD GUNS,

that remain on hands repaired.

February 18, 1799.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber paſſed two notes of hand of fifteen pounds each, to a certain John Norris, in conſideration of a tract of land, the notes are payable in June 1801. I therefore forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes as I am determined not to pay them until the land is ſecured to me.

RICHARD WALTON.

January 31, 1799.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Henry Young, deceaſed, of Elizabeth townſhip, Allegheny county, are requeſted to bring them in properly atteſted, for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted are required to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL HETH, adminiſtrator.

January 25, 1799.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to make payment. All accounts that remain unſettled on the 20th February next will be put in ſuit.

PETER KINTNER.

Pittſburgh, January 29, 1799.

A few ſetts of DOCTOR PERKINS's celebrated

Metallic Tractors,

are left for ſale at this Printing Office.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 13, 1798.

Two pence per pound will be given for clean linen and cotton Rags at this Office.